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(54) **ANNULAR COOLING FLUID PASSAGE FOR MAGNETS**

USPC 250/492.1, 492.2, 492.21, 492.3;
335/300; 336/55, 57, 58, 59, 60, 62
See application file for complete search history.

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(57) **ABSTRACT**

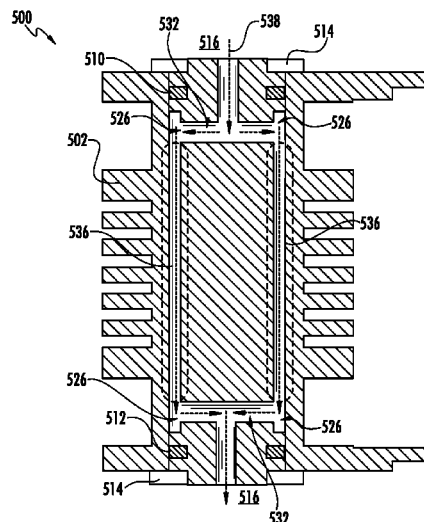
(51) **Int. Cl.**
H01J 1/50 (2006.01)
H01F 7/20 (2006.01)
H01J 37/147 (2006.01)
H01J 37/317 (2006.01)
H01F 27/10 (2006.01)

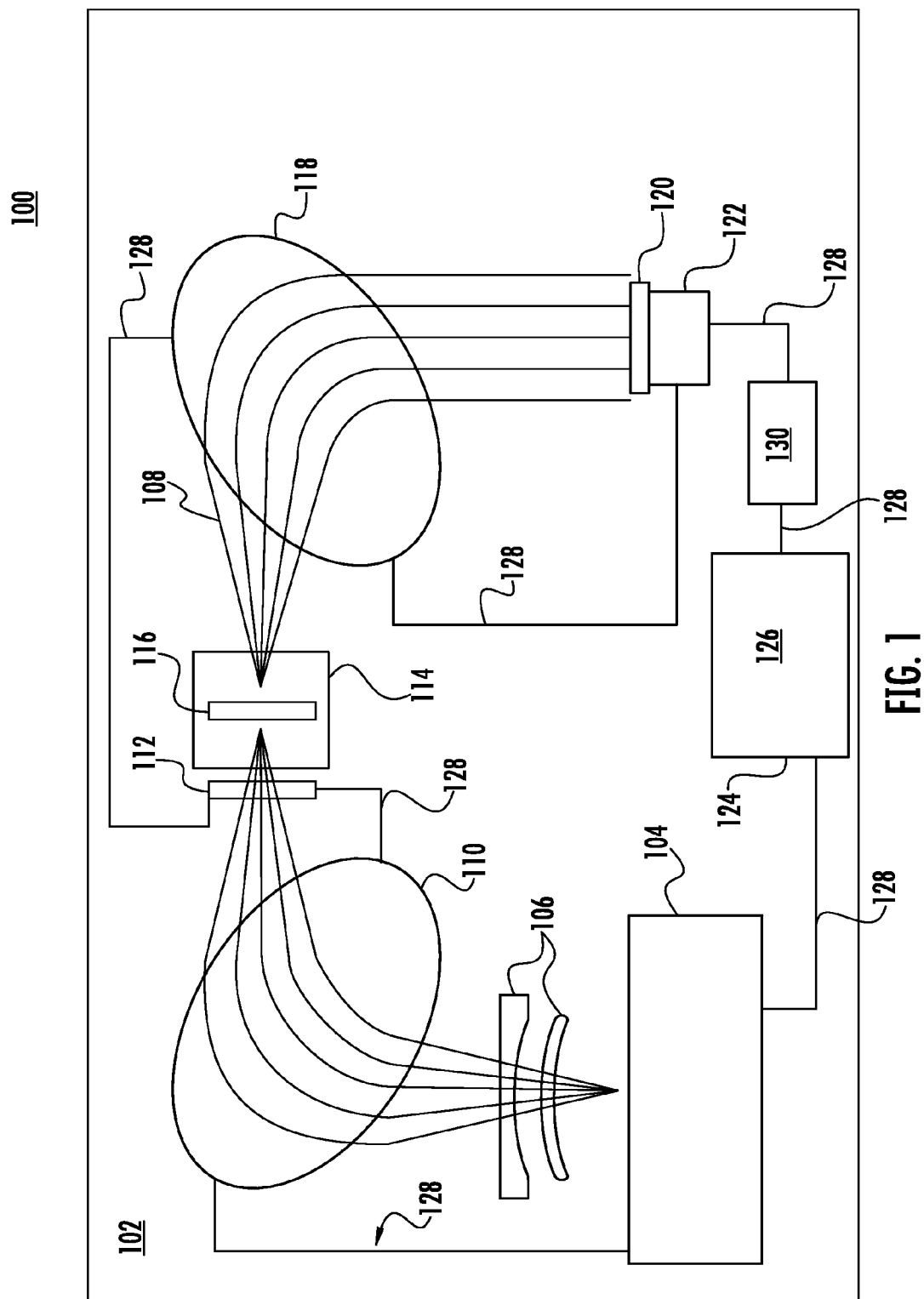
A magnet having an annular coolant fluid passage is generally described. Various examples provide a magnet including a first magnet and a second magnet disposed around an ion beam coupler with an aperture there through. Each of the first and second magnets including a metal core having a cavity therein, one or more conductive wire wraps disposed around the metal core, and an annular core element configured to be inserted into the cavity, wherein an annular coolant fluid passage is formed between the cavity and the annular core element. Furthermore, each annular core element may have a first diameter and a middle section having a second diameter, the second diameter being less than the first diameter. Other embodiments are disclosed and claimed.

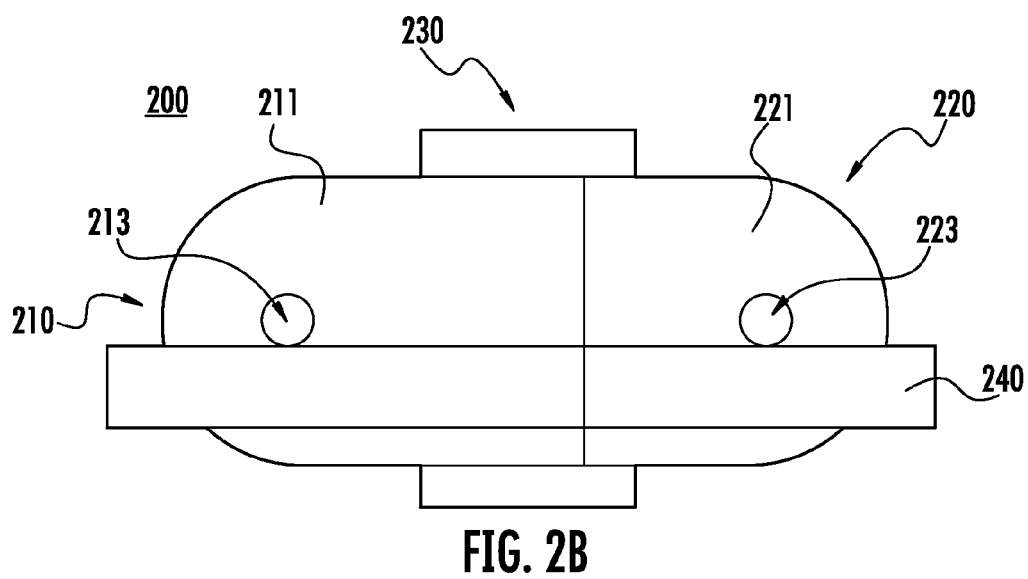
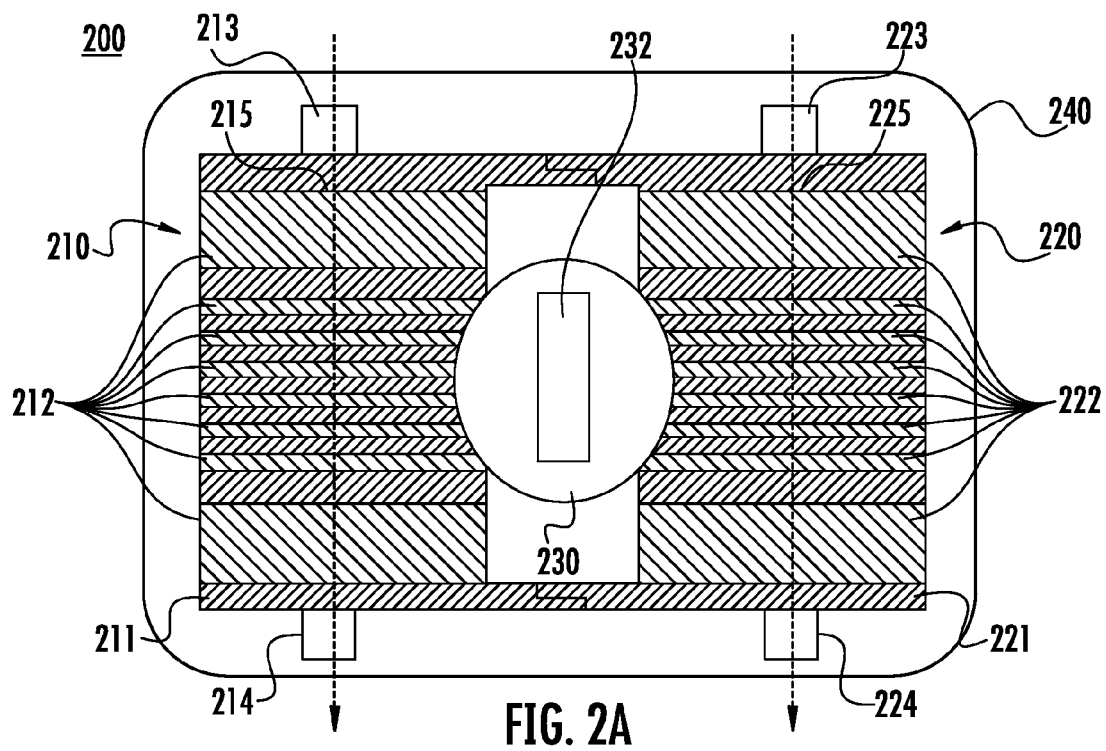
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CPC **H01F 7/20** (2013.01); **H01J 37/1475** (2013.01); **H01J 37/3171** (2013.01); **H01F 27/10** (2013.01); **H01J 2237/002** (2013.01); **H01J 2237/1526** (2013.01)

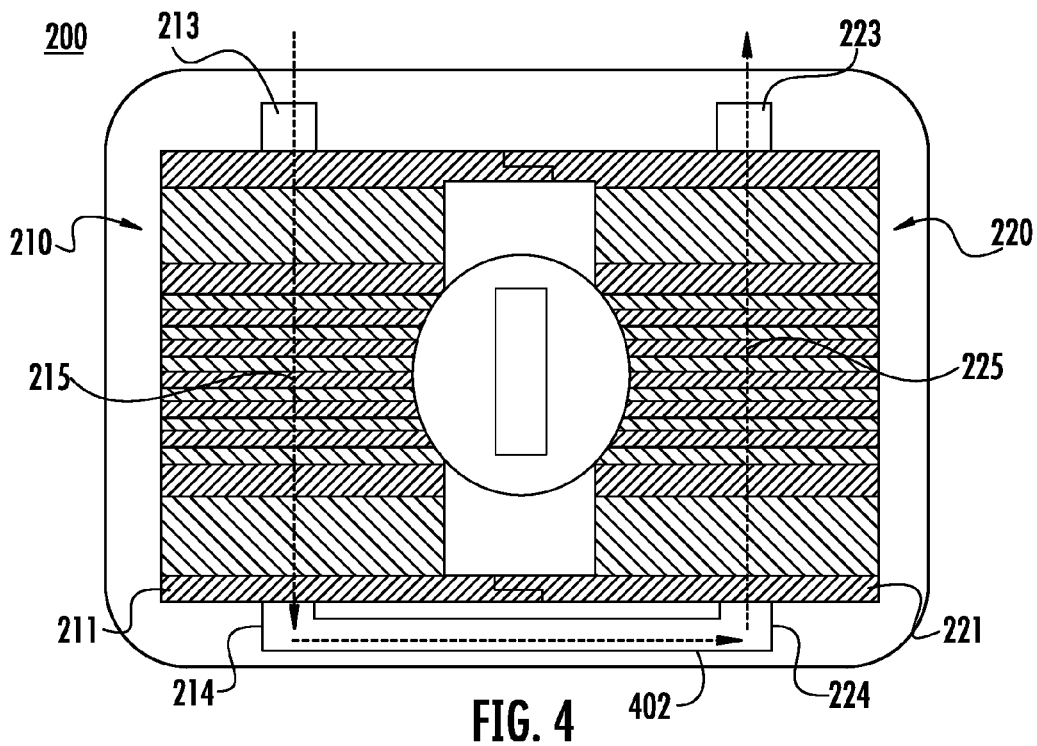
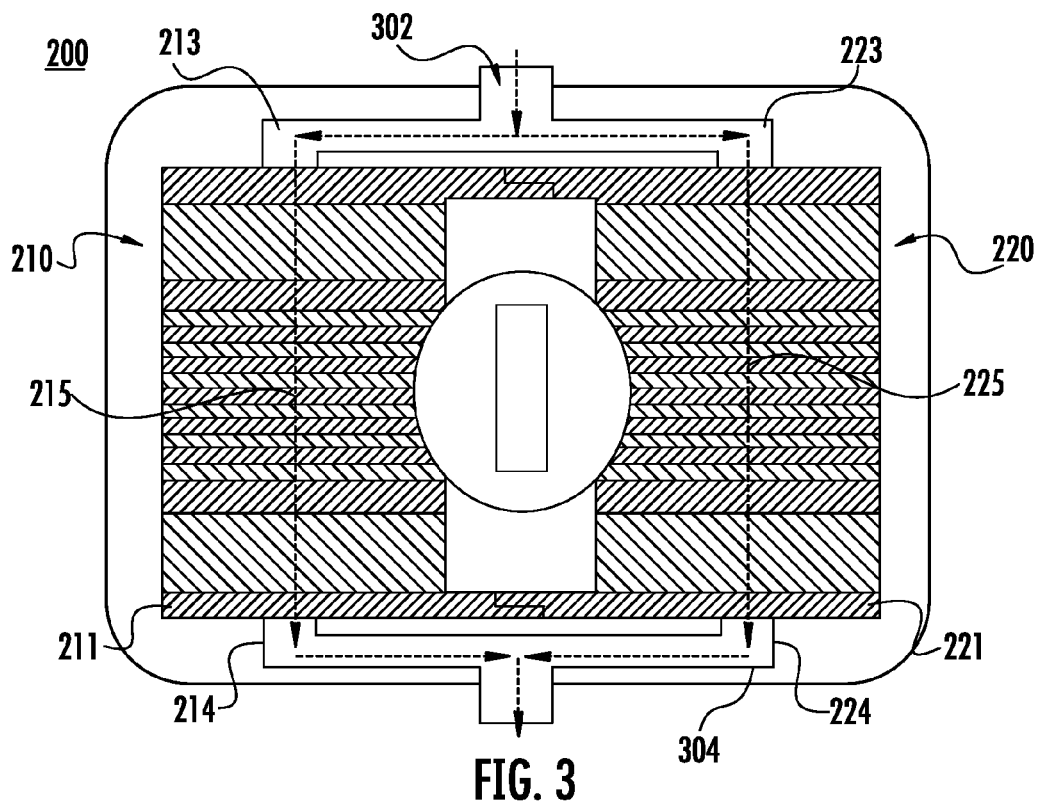
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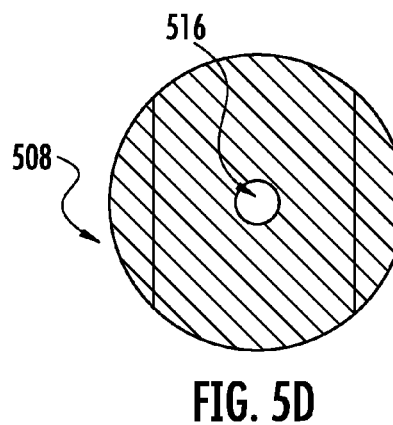
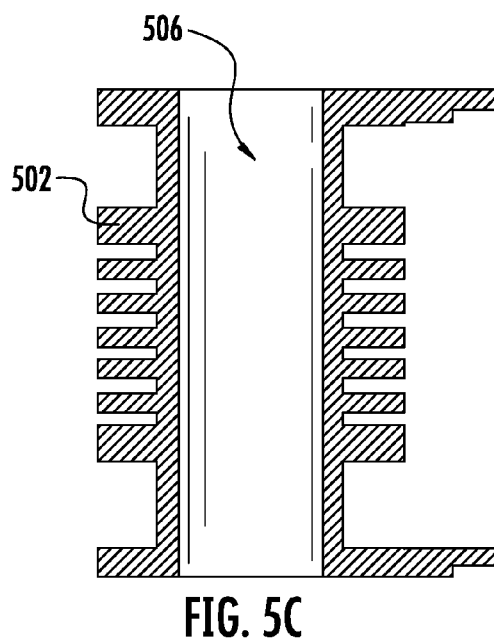
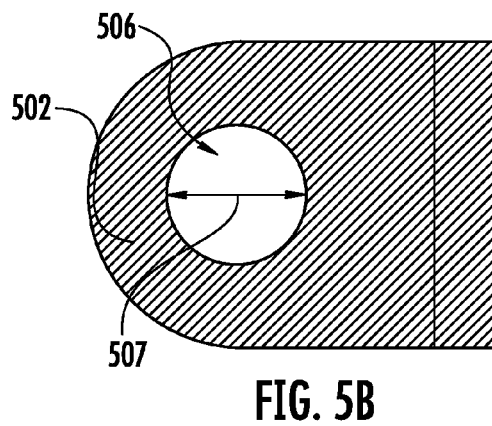
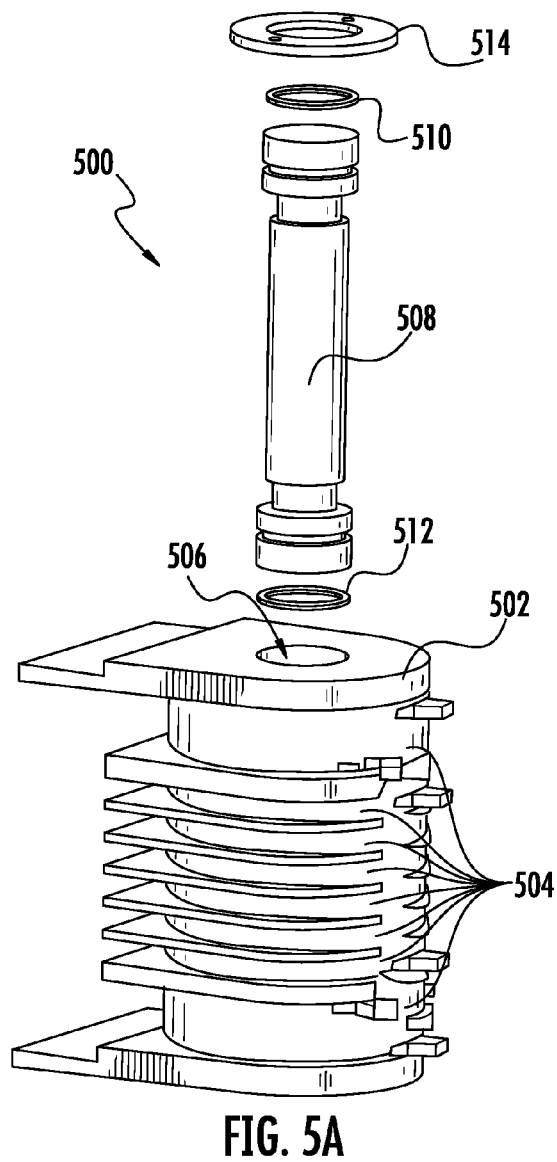
11 Claims, 6 Drawing Sheets











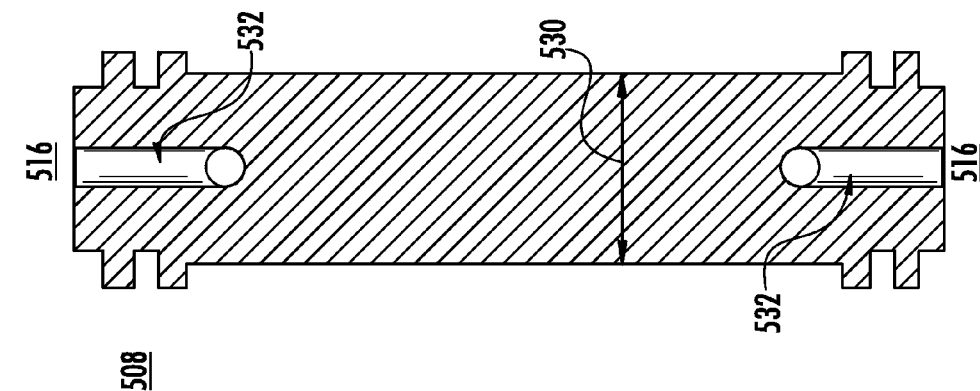


FIG. 5G

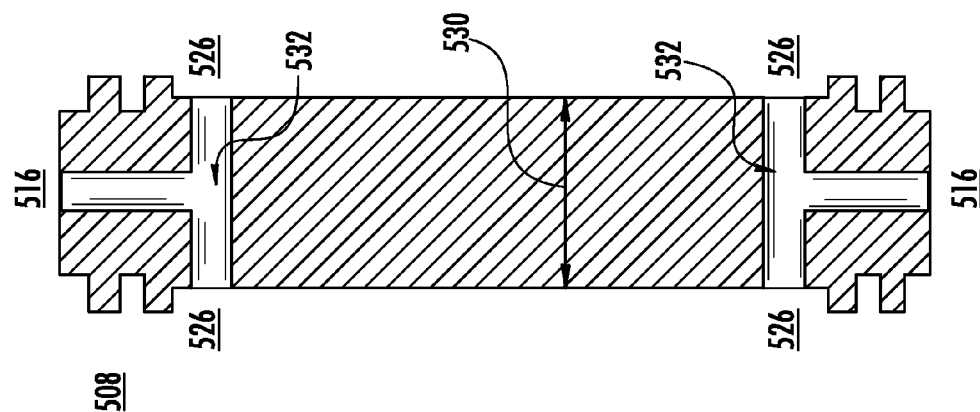


FIG. 5F

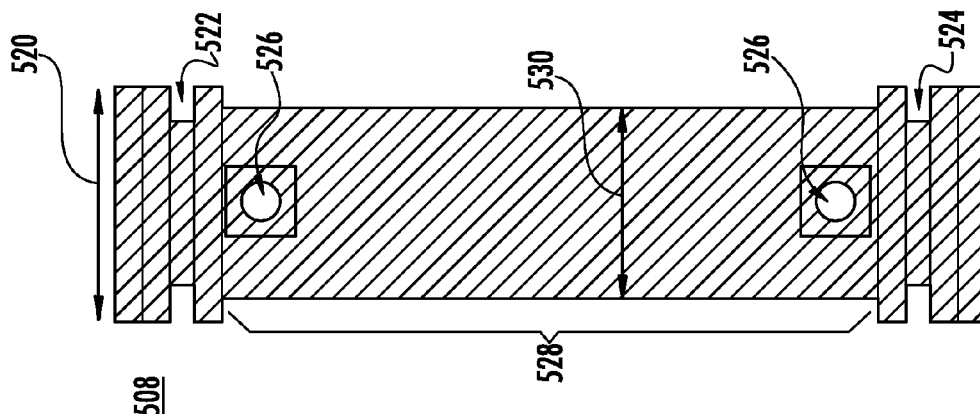
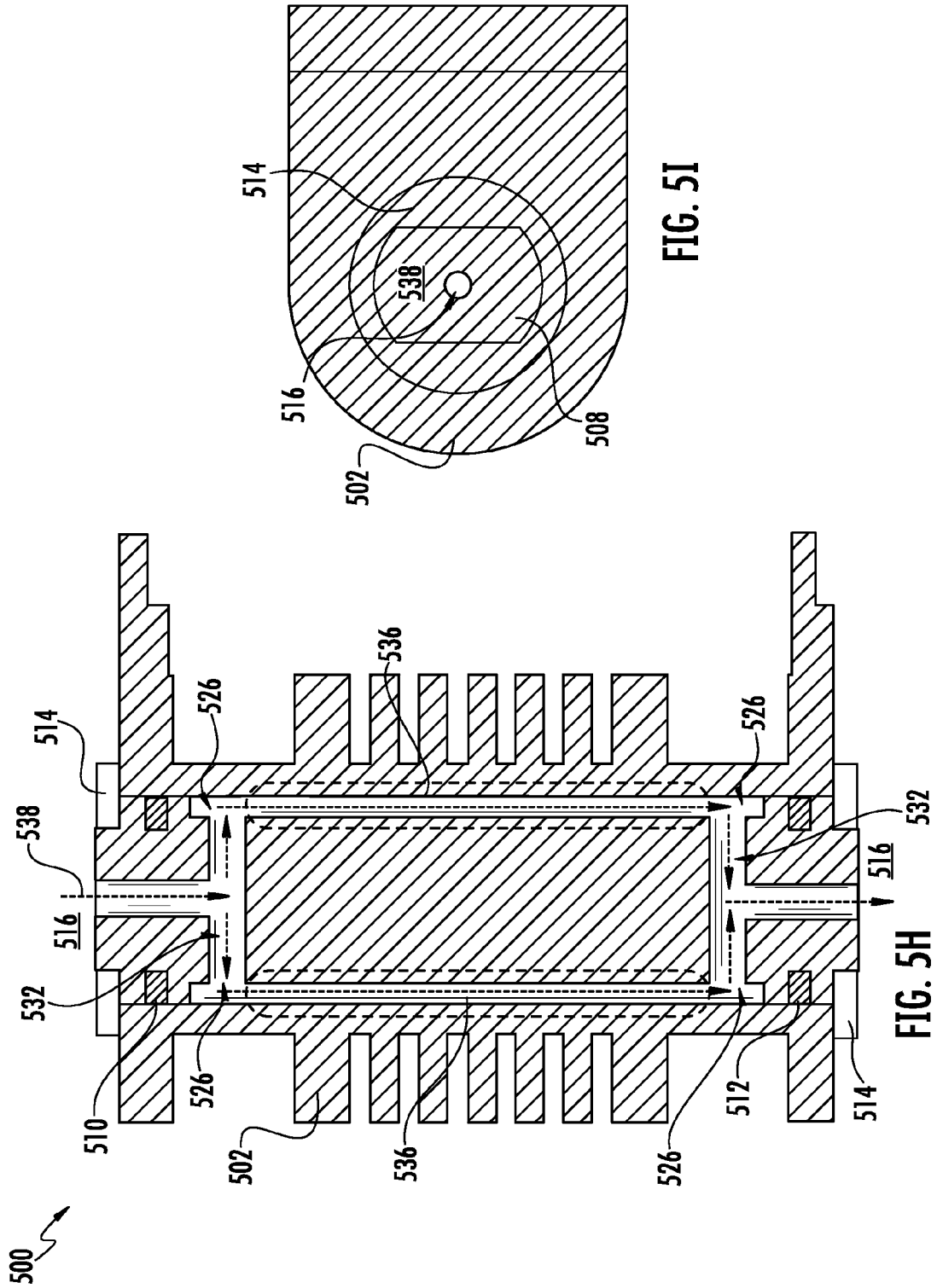


FIG. 5E



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ANNULAR COOLING FLUID PASSAGE FOR MAGNETS

CROSS-REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATIONS

This is a non-provisional of pending U.S. provisional patent application Ser. No. 61/835,089, filed Jun. 14, 2013, the entirety of which application is incorporated by reference herein.

FIELD OF THE DISCLOSURE

Embodiments of the present disclosure generally relate to the field of substrate processing, and more particularly to the cooling of magnets used in conjunction with substrate processing for manufacturing semiconductor devices.

BACKGROUND OF THE DISCLOSURE

Ions are often used during manufacturing of semiconductor devices. For example, ions may be implanted into a substrate to dope the substrate with various impurities. Ions may be deposited onto a substrate to build up features on the substrate. Ions may also be used to etch away material during the manufacturing process. In general, ions are emitted from an ion source chamber. Magnets are often used to filter the ions and also shape the ions into an ion beam having desired characteristics and direct the ion beam at the substrate. Some of these magnets are formed by wrapping conductive wire around a metal core. Current is then passed through the conductive wire to create a magnetic field. During operation, the magnets often require cooling in order to operate at the required power levels necessary to create magnetic fields having desired characteristics. As such, a cooling passage is formed in the metal core through which cooling fluid is passed during operation. One deficiency in some current designs is that they may use a cooling passage at the centerline of the core. As such, heat generated in the windings must be conducted through the thickness of the core in order to reach the cooling fluid. The removal of a substantial amount of material in order to form a cooling passage of requisite size, as will be appreciated, reduces the amount of material in the metal core and undesirably reduces the strength and effectiveness of the magnetic field created by the magnet. Thus, there is a need for an improved cooling arrangement for magnets used in substrate processing operations.

SUMMARY

This Summary is provided to introduce a selection of concepts in a simplified form that are further described below in the Detailed Description. This Summary is not intended to identify key features or essential features of the claimed subject matter, nor is it intended as an aid in determining the scope of the claimed subject matter.

In general, various embodiments of the present disclosure provide a magnet comprising a metal core having a cavity therein, one or more conductive wire wraps disposed around the metal core, and an annular core element configured to be inserted into the cavity, wherein an annular coolant fluid passage is formed between the cavity and the annular core element. Furthermore, the annular core element may have a first diameter and a middle section having a second diameter, the second diameter being less than the first diameter.

As an alternative example, some embodiments disclose a magnet for use with an ion implant apparatus comprising an

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ion beam coupler having an aperture disposed there through, a first magnet disposed adjacent to the ion beam coupler, and a second magnet disposed adjacent to the ion beam coupler and the first magnet. Each of the first and second magnets can include a metal core having a cavity therein, one or more conductive wire wraps disposed around the metal core, and an annular core element configured to be inserted into the cavity. An annular coolant fluid passage may be formed between the cavity and the annular core element. Furthermore, each annular core element may have a first diameter and a middle section having a second diameter, where the second diameter is less than the first diameter.

Another example embodiment discloses an apparatus comprising an ion source configured to emit an ion beam, and a magnet positioned downstream of the ion source in a direction of travel of the ion beam, the magnet configured to shape the ion beam. The magnet may have an annular coolant fluid passage defined therein. A coolant fluid reservoir containing a coolant fluid may be connected to the annular coolant fluid passage. A coolant fluid pump may be connected to the coolant fluid reservoir, and may be configured to pump the coolant fluid through the annular coolant fluid passage. The magnet may include a first magnet disposed adjacent to an ion beam coupler and a second magnet disposed adjacent to the ion beam coupler and the first magnet. Each of the first and second magnets may include a metal core having a cavity therein, one or more conductive wire wraps disposed around the metal core, and an annular core element configured to be inserted into the cavity. An annular coolant fluid passage may be formed between the cavity and the annular core element. Furthermore, each annular core element may have a first diameter and a middle section having a second diameter, where the second diameter is less than the first diameter.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

By way of example, various embodiments of the disclosed device will now be described, with reference to the accompanying drawings, in which:

FIG. 1 is a block diagram of an exemplary ion implant apparatus;

FIGS. 2A-2B are block diagrams of an exemplary quadrupole magnet;

FIG. 3 is a block diagram of an exemplary coolant fluid flow path through the quadrupole magnet of FIGS. 2A-2B;

FIG. 4 is a block diagram of another exemplary coolant fluid flow path through the quadrupole magnet of FIGS. 2A-2B; and

FIGS. 5A-5I are block diagrams of an annular coolant fluid passage through a magnet, all arranged in accordance with embodiments of the present disclosure.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

The disclosed magnets and methods of cooling magnets are described in connection with a general ion implant apparatus and a quadrupole magnet. As will be appreciated, however, various embodiments of the present disclosure may be applied to other magnets of an ion apparatus. For example, various embodiments of the present disclosure may be used in an ion deposition apparatus, such as, a plasma-ion deposition apparatus. As another example, various embodiments of the present disclosure may be used in an ion etching apparatus. Furthermore, as described above, various embodiments of the present disclosure provide an annular cooling passage through a metal core of a magnet. Illustrative examples of annular coolant fluid passages are described in greater detail

below, particularly with reference to FIGS. 5A-5H. Overall systems and illustrative configurations of the magnets having such annular cooling passages are described first with reference to FIG. 1 and FIGS. 2A-2B. Additionally, illustrative examples of coolant fluid flow paths through an example magnet are described with reference to FIGS. 3-4.

FIG. 1 illustrates a block diagram of an example ion implant apparatus **100**, arranged in accordance with at least some embodiments of the present disclosure that generate a ribbon beam. Other ion implant apparatus may generate a scanned spot beam having diverging trajectories that are then deflected to be substantially parallel before striking a work-piece. In general, some or all of the components of the ion implant apparatus **100** may be enclosed in a process chamber **102**. As depicted, the ion implant apparatus **100** includes an ion source **104** configured to generate ions of a particular species. The ion source **104** may include a heated filament which ionizes a feed gas introduced into the process chamber **102** to form charged ions and electrons (plasma). The heating element may be, for example, a Bernas source filament, an indirectly heated cathode (IHC) assembly or other thermal electron source. Different feed gases may be supplied to the ion source chamber to obtain ion beams having particular dopant characteristics. For example, the introduction of H_2 , BF_3 and AsH_3 at relatively high chamber temperatures are broken down into mono-atoms having high implant energies. High implant energies are usually associated with values greater than 20 keV. For low-energy ion implantation, heavier charged molecules such as decaborane, carborane, etc., may be introduced into the source chamber at a lower chamber temperature, which preserves the molecular structure of the ionized molecules having lower implant energies. Low implant energies typically have values below 20 keV.

The generated ions are extracted from the source through a series of electrodes **106** and formed into an ion beam **108**, which passes through a first magnet **110**. In some examples, the first magnet **110** may be a mass analyzer magnet configured with a particular magnetic field such that only the ions with a desired mass-to-charge ratio are able to travel through the analyzer for maximum transmission through a quadrupole magnet **112**. The quadrupole magnet **112** may comprise a metal core wound with conductive wire configured to shape the ion beam **108** to have specific dimensions.

Upon exiting the quadrupole magnet **112**, the ion beam **108** may pass through a mass resolving slit and onto a deceleration stage **114**. The deceleration stage **114** may comprise multiple electrodes **116** with defined apertures that allow ion beams having specific characteristics to pass there through. By applying different combinations of voltage potentials to the electrodes **116**, the deceleration stage **114** manipulates the ion energies in the ion beam **108**.

A corrector magnet **118** may be disposed downstream of the deceleration stage **114**. The corrector magnet **118** may be configured to deflect ion beamlets in accordance with the strength and direction of the applied magnetic field to provide a ribbon beam targeted toward a substrate **120**, which may be positioned on a platen **122** (i.e., support structure). As will be appreciated, the corrector magnet **118** "shapes" the ion beam **108** after it leaves the deceleration stage **114** into the correct form for deposition onto the substrate **120**. In addition, the corrector magnet **118** may be configured to filter out any ions from the ion beam **108** that may have been neutralized while traveling through the beam line.

During operation, the magnets and other components of the ion implant apparatus may require cooling. For example, the ion source **104**, the first magnet **110**, the quadrupole magnet **112**, the corrector magnet **118**, or the platen **122** may require

cooling. As a particular example, the quadrupole magnet **112** may in some instances be configured to draw over 50 Amps of current. The amount of current flowing through the conductive wire of the quadrupole magnet may therefore cause an excess amount of heat to be generated. As a result, coolant fluid may be passed through the quadrupole magnet **112** in order to draw the generated heat away from the quadrupole magnet **112**.

As such, the ion implant apparatus **100** may include a coolant reservoir **124** configured to hold coolant fluid **126** and a corresponding coolant path **128**. A coolant pump **130** for circulating coolant fluid **126** through the coolant path **128** may also be included in the ion implant apparatus **100**. The coolant pump **130** can be a centrifugal pump, a positive displacement pump, or any other type of pump appropriate to provide a desired flow rate and coolant pressure for circulating coolant fluid **126** through the coolant path **128**. As depicted, the coolant path **128** passes through various components of the ion implant apparatus **100**. Accordingly, during operation, coolant fluid **126** may be pumped through the components by the coolant pump **130** in order to cool the components. In some examples, the coolant fluid **126** may be water, water with glycol, galdin, flourinert, or another fluid having desirable heat absorption and dielectric properties.

As the coolant path **128** passes through various component of the ion implant apparatus **100** (e.g., the quadrupole magnet **112**), a coolant passage may exist in the various components. An annular coolant fluid passage (described in greater detail below) may exist in at least one of the components. Accordingly, as coolant is passed through the component during operation heat from the components may be transferred to the coolant and carried away from the components along the coolant path **128**. In some examples, a heat exchanger and/or chiller (not shown) may also be provided to cool the coolant fluid **126**. For example, the coolant fluid reservoir may be a combined reservoir and heat exchanger. It will be appreciated that the illustrated arrangement is merely exemplary, and that the particular coolant path **128**, arrangement of the coolant reservoir **124**, and arrangement of the coolant pump **130** can be modified from the illustrated approach as desired for a specific application. Further, it will be appreciated that multiple coolant paths, coolant pumps, and/or coolant reservoirs can also be provided, as desired. For example, although the illustrated system shows a closed loop recirculating cooling system, a "once-through" system could also be used.

FIG. 2A illustrates an exemplary quadrupole magnet **200**, arranged according to various embodiments of the present disclosure. In some examples, the quadrupole magnet **200** may correspond to the quadrupole magnet **112** shown in FIG. 1. As depicted, the quadrupole magnet **200** includes a first magnet **210** and a second magnet **220** disposed around an ion beam coupling **230** having an aperture **232**. In general, during operation, the ion beam **108** passes through the aperture **232** and the magnetic field created by the first magnet **210** and the second magnet **220** shapes the ion beam **108** to have specific properties (e.g., desired height and/or width).

The first and second magnets **210**, **220** include metal cores **211**, **221**, wrapped by conductive wire, forming conductive wire wraps **212**, **222**. It is to be appreciated, that the number of conductive wire wraps **212**, **222** are shown for illustrative purposes only and are not intended to be limiting. Furthermore, the quadrupole magnet **200** may be configured to have either a quadrupole or a dipole function depending upon the polarity of voltage applied to the conductive wire wraps **212**, **222**. The geometry of the metal cores **211**, **221** and position-

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ing of the conductive wire wraps **212**, **222** may also be adjusted to achieve a magnetic field having a desired shape and strength.

The first and second magnets **210**, **220** are disposed inside a housing **240**. The housing **240** can be configured to hold the first and second magnets **210**, **220** in a desired position with respect to the ion beam coupling **230** and to enable the quadrupole magnet **200** to be mounted within the ion implant apparatus **100**.

The first and second magnets **210**, **220** can further include coolant fluid couplings **213**, **223**, **214**, **224**. In general, the coolant fluid couplings **213**, **223**, **214**, **224** are configured to facilitate passage of coolant fluid **126** through the metal cores **211**, **221**. As previously noted, during operation of the quadrupole magnet **200**, as current is passed through the conductive wire wraps **212**, **222**, the conductive wire wraps will heat up. If the heat is not dissipated (e.g., by passage of coolant fluid through the metal cores **211**, **221**) then the quadrupole magnet **200** may shut down, melt, or otherwise malfunction. Coolant fluid couplings **213**, **223**, **214**, **224** are shown for directing coolant fluid **126** through the metal cores **211**, **221** along respective coolant flow paths **215**, **225**. As will be described in greater detail below, the coolant flow paths **215**, **225** illustrated in these figures are representational, and may correspond to annular coolant fluid passages within the metal cores **211**, **221**, as will be described in greater detail in relation to FIGS. 5A-5I.

FIG. 2B is a top view of the quadrupole magnet **200** shown in FIG. 2A. As depicted, the first and second magnets **210**, **220** are shown disposed around the ion beam coupling **230**. The housing **240** is shown disposed about the first and second magnets **210**, **220**. Furthermore, coolant fluid couplings **213**, **223** are also shown, associated with the first and second magnets **210**, **220**, respectively.

With some examples, the metal cores **211**, **221** may be formed from a steel alloy, such as, low carbon steel, or other metal having properties suitable for the core of a magnet. The conductive wire wraps **212**, **222** may be formed from a conductive wire, such as, copper. Furthermore, with some embodiments, the metal cores **211**, **221** and the conductive wire wraps **212**, **222** may be encased in an epoxy or other suitable dielectric material.

In some examples, the coolant flow paths **215**, **225** may be configured in a parallel manner. For example, FIG. 3 illustrates the quadrupole magnet **200** having the coolant flow paths **215**, **225** arranged in a parallel manner. As depicted, the quadrupole magnet **200** includes an inlet tee **302** that connects to the coolant fluid couplings **213**, **223** and an outlet tee that connects the coolant fluid couplings **214**, **224**. Coolant fluid **126** may enter through inlet tee **302**, where the coolant fluid is directed along both coolant flow paths **215**, **225** simultaneously. Coolant fluid **126** flows through the metal cores **211**, **221** and exits through outlet tee **304**. It will be appreciated that such an arrangement of coolant flow ensures that the first and second magnets **210**, **220** are subjected to coolant fluid **126** at substantially the same temperature, thus resulting is substantially even cooling of the first and second magnets.

In some examples, the coolant flow paths **215**, **225** may be configured in a series manner. For example, FIG. 4 illustrates the quadrupole magnet **200**. As depicted, the quadrupole magnet **200** includes a return pipe **402** that connects the coolant fluid couplings **214**, **224**. Accordingly, during operation, coolant fluid **126** may be passed through metal cores **211**, **221** along coolant flow paths **215**, **225** in a series manner. That is, coolant fluid **126** may enter metal core **211** of the first magnet **210** via coolant fluid coupling **213**, may pass through the metal core **211** along the coolant passage **215**, and may

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exit the metal core **211** via coolant fluid coupling **214**. Coolant fluid may then pass through the return pipe **402** to coolant fluid coupling **224**, may enter the metal core **221** of the second magnet **220** at coolant fluid coupling **224**, may pass through the metal core **221** along coolant flow path **225**, and may exit the metal core **221** through coolant fluid coupling **223**. This arrangement may be slightly less complex to implement as compared to the parallel flow arrangement described in relation to FIG. 3. It will be appreciated that with the FIG. 4 arrangement, the coolant fluid **126** may have a slightly higher temperature when it passes through the second metal core **221** as compared to when it passes through the first metal core **211** (owing to the heat transferred away from the first metal core). Thus, overall cooling of the second metal core **221** may be slightly less than the overall cooling of the first metal core **211**. This, of course, could be compensated for by providing flow channels in the second metal core **221** that are larger, or have different geometry, as compared to those of the first metal core **211**.

FIG. 5A is an exploded view of a magnet **500** (minus the conductive metal wraps, for clarity) arranged according to various embodiments of the present disclosure. As depicted, the magnet **500** may correspond to either the first magnet **210** and/or the second magnet **220** of the quadrupole magnet **200** described in relation to the previous figures. The magnet **500** includes a metal core **502**, having conductive wire wrapped around the metal core **502**, forming conductive wire wraps **504**. The metal core **502** has material removed from it, forming a cavity **506** running from a top of the metal core to a bottom of the metal core. The magnet **500** also includes an annular core element **508**, which is configured to fit within the cavity **506**. Upper and lower o-rings **510**, **512** as well as end caps **514** are also shown (only one end cap can be seen in this view). As depicted, the upper and lower o-rings **510**, **512** may fit within corresponding circumferential grooves in the annular core element **508**, which may be inserted into the cavity **506** and secured with an end caps **514** (see FIG. 5H).

FIG. 5B is a top view of the metal core **502** alone, showing the cavity **506**. The cavity **506** may have a cavity diameter **507** sized to receive the annular core element **508**. As will be appreciated, the top view of the metal core **502** shown in FIG. 5B may also correspond to the bottom view (not shown) of the metal core **502**. FIG. 5C illustrates a cross-section view of the metal core **502**. The cross-section view of the metal core **502** is shown with the cut along the length of the cavity **506**. As can be seen from these figures, the cavity **506** extends along the entire length of the metal core **502**.

FIG. 5D illustrates a top view of the annular core element **508**. As will be appreciated, the top view of the annular core element **508** shown in FIG. 5D may also correspond to the bottom view (not shown) of the annular core element **508**. As can be seen, an external coolant fluid opening **516** is centrally disposed in the top end of the annular core element **508** for admitting coolant fluid **126** into the annular core element. A similar opening is provided in the bottom end of annular core element **508** (used as an outlet for coolant fluid **526**) as can be seen in FIG. 5H. FIG. 5E illustrates a side view of the annular core element **508**. The annular core element **508** is shown having a first diameter **520** associated with a top end of the annular core element. As depicted, the annular core element **508** also includes upper and lower circumferential o-ring receiving recesses **522**, **524** as well as internal coolant fluid openings **526**. The internal coolant fluid openings **526** are coupled to the external coolant fluid openings **516** positioned at the top and bottom of the annular core element **508**, and can be employed to direct coolant fluid **126** to and from an annulus formed between the metal core **502** and the annular core

element **508**, as will be described in greater detail later. The annular core element **508** may include a middle section **528** having a second diameter **530** that is smaller than the first diameter **520**. The first diameter **520** may be slightly smaller than the cavity diameter **507** of the metal core **502** (see FIG. **5I**) so that the annular core element **508** can be slid into engagement with the cavity **506** of the metal core. As will be appreciated, the difference in diameters between the middle section **528** of the annular core element **508** and the metal core **502** creates an annular coolant fluid passage **538** (best seen in FIG. **5H**) that can be used to effectively cool the metal core during operation.

FIG. **5F** is a cross-section view of the annular core element **508**. The cut away view depicted in FIG. **5F** is shown with the cut along the length of the annular core element and parallel to the internal coolant fluid holes **526**. As can be seen, the annular core element **508** includes internal coolant passages **532** formed between the external coolant fluid openings **516** and the internal coolant fluid openings **526**. FIG. **5G** illustrates another cross-section view of the annular core element **508**. The cross-section view depicted in FIG. **5G** is shown rotated 90-degrees with respect to the view depicted in FIG. **5F**.

FIG. **5H** is a cross-section view of the metal core **502** with the annular core element **508** disposed within the cavity **506**. As can be seen, the annular core element **508** is secured to the metal core **502** with end caps **514**, and is fluidically sealed to the metal core via upper and lower o-rings **510**, **512** disposed in the upper and lower circumferential o-ring receiving recesses **522**, **524**. External coolant fluid openings **516** and internal coolant fluid openings **526** are also shown. In some examples, the external coolant fluid openings **516** may be configured (e.g., threaded, tapered, or the like) to receive one of the previously described coolant fluid couplings **213**, **223**, **214**, or **224**. As such, the annular core element **508** may be fluidly connected to coolant fluid lines (e.g., the coolant fluid path **128** shown in FIG. **1**). FIG. **5I** illustrates a top view of the metal core **502** having the annular core **508** disposed thereon and secured with one of the end caps **514** such that one of the external coolant fluid opening **516** is exposed.

An exemplary coolant fluid flow path (represented by dotted arrow **538**) through the annular coolant fluid passage **536** is shown. In some examples, the coolant fluid flow path **538** may generally correspond to either of coolant paths **215** or **225** shown in FIGS. **2A-2B** and FIGS. **3-4**. During operation, coolant fluid **126** may be pumped into one of the external coolant fluid openings **516** (at the top of the magnet, in the illustrated embodiment). The coolant fluid **126** may then pass through the corresponding internal coolant passages **532**, out the corresponding internal coolant openings **526**, and into the annular coolant fluid passage **536**. As can be seen, the annular coolant fluid passage **536** is disposed adjacent the region of the metal core **502** that includes the conductive wire wraps (not shown in this view, for clarity), and thus most of the heat transfer from the magnet **500** to the coolant fluid **126** occurs as the coolant fluid navigates the annular coolant fluid passage **536**. Heated coolant fluid **126** may then pass into the internal coolant openings **526** in the lower portion of the annular core element **508**, through the corresponding internal coolant passages **532** and out the external coolant fluid opening **516** (at the bottom of the magnet in the illustrated embodiment). It will be appreciated that coolant fluid flow needn't be from top to bottom, but instead could be arranged to flow from the bottom of the magnet to the top.

In some embodiments, effective cooling of the magnet **500** is accomplished when the coolant fluid **126** is perturbed into the turbulent flow regime within the annular coolant fluid

passage **536**. As will be appreciated, this coolant fluid passage **536** allows the coolant fluid **126** to be close to the heat source (i.e., the conductive wire wraps) and still have the necessary core steel to maintain desired magnetic field performance. This is an advantage over standard cooling arrangements that include a single cylindrical passage through the metal core on the center line, which limits the overall heat transfer surface and places the coolant fluid a large distance from the heat source (i.e., the conductive wire wraps), and which limits cooling capacity by the conduction of the heat through the core.

In some examples, the first diameter **520** and the second diameter **530** may be selected such that a flow rate of between 0.25 gallons per minute and 3 gallons per minute are achieved when coolant fluid **126** is passed through the annular coolant fluid passage **536**. In some examples, the first diameter **520** and the second diameter **530** may be selected such that coolant fluid **126** having a temperature of between 15 and 30 degrees Celsius, enters the coolant fluid passage **536**, absorbs heat from the metal core **502** and the annular core **508**, and then exists the coolant fluid passage **536** with an elevated temperature of between 26 and 42 degrees Celsius.

As will be appreciated the annular coolant fluid passage **536** may be circular in shape. More specifically, the annular coolant fluid passage **536** may correspond to the space formed between the middle section **528** of the annular core element **508** and the cavity diameter **507** of the metal core **502**, as described in relation to FIG. **5B**.

It is to be appreciated, that the dimensions of the annular core element **508**, and particularly the first diameter **520** and the second diameter **530**, may be selected such that the coolant fluid flow rate through the annular coolant fluid passage **536**, and the heat transfer parameters, allow for a desired level of heat dissipation from the metal core **502**. As an illustrative example, the first diameter **520** may be 1.25 inches while the second diameter **530** may be 1.20 inches. Such an arrangement would result in an annular coolant fluid passage **536** having a radial width (i.e., distance between the outer surface of the annular core element **508** and inner surface of the metal core **502**) of about 0.025 inches. As another illustrative example, the first diameter **520** may be 1.25 inches while the second diameter **530** may be 1.00 inches. Such an arrangement would result in an annular coolant fluid passage **536** having a radial width (i.e., distance between the outer surface of the annular core element **508** and inner surface of the metal core **502**) of about 0.125 inches. With some examples, the ratio of the first diameter **520** to the second diameter **530** may be determined based on balancing the amount of coolant flow through the annular coolant fluid passage **536** and removing as little material from the middle section **528** as possible. For example, the scenario described above where the first diameter **520** is 1.25 inches and the second diameter **530** is 1.20 inches may be preferable over the other scenario as less material is removed from the annular core **508** in the first scenario.

In some examples, the metal core **502** and the annular core element **508** may be formed from the same material (e.g., low carbon steel, or the like). Accordingly, the material available to form the magnetic field during operation of the magnet **500** (e.g., the combined material of the metal core **502** and the annular core element **508**) may be substantially similar that of a solid metal core **502** (i.e., metal core without the cavity **506**). As such, the characteristics of the magnetic field that may be formed by magnet **500** may be improved over prior devices, while still maintaining an ability to effectively cool the magnet **500**. In some examples, the amount of current that may be passed through the conductive wire wraps **504** may be

increased as compared to prior devices due to the substantial increase in cooling capacity of the disclosed magnet **500**.

The present disclosure is not to be limited in scope by the specific embodiments described herein. Indeed, other various embodiments of and modifications to the present disclosure, in addition to those described herein, will be apparent to those of ordinary skill in the art from the foregoing description and accompanying drawings. Thus, such other embodiments and modifications are intended to fall within the scope of the present disclosure. Furthermore, although the present disclosure has been described herein in the context of a particular implementation in a particular environment for a particular purpose, those of ordinary skill in the art will recognize that its usefulness is not limited thereto and that the present disclosure may be beneficially implemented in any number of environments for any number of purposes. Accordingly, the claims set forth below should be construed in view of the full breadth and spirit of the present disclosure as described herein.

The invention claimed is:

1. A magnet comprising:

a metal core having a cavity therein;

a plurality of conductive wire wraps disposed around the metal core to shape an ion beam produced by an ion source of an ion implant apparatus; and

an annular core element configured to be received within the cavity, the annular core element configured to form an annular coolant fluid passage between the cavity and the annular core element, wherein the annular core element has an external coolant fluid opening, an internal coolant fluid opening disposed in a middle section, and an internal coolant fluid passage connecting the external coolant fluid opening and the internal coolant fluid opening, and wherein the external coolant fluid opening is a first external coolant fluid opening and the internal coolant fluid opening is a first internal coolant fluid opening, and the annular core has a second external coolant fluid opening, a second internal coolant fluid opening disposed in the middle section, and a second internal coolant fluid passage connecting the second external coolant fluid opening and the second internal coolant fluid opening.

2. The magnet according to claim **1**, wherein the annular core element has a first diameter and a middle section having a second diameter, the second diameter being less than the first diameter.

3. The magnet according to claim **1**, wherein the annular core element includes a circumferential recess for receiving an o-ring.

4. The magnet according to claim **3**, further comprising an o-ring disposed in the circumferential recess, the o-ring for fluidically sealing the annular core element to the metal core.

5. The magnet according to claim **4**, further comprising an end cap for securing the annular core element to the metal core.

6. A magnet for use with an ion implant apparatus, the magnet comprising:

an ion beam coupling having an aperture disposed there through;

a first magnet disposed adjacent to the ion beam coupling; and

a second magnet disposed adjacent to the ion beam coupling and the first magnet, each of the first and second magnets including:

a metal core having a cavity therein;

a plurality of conductive wire wraps disposed around the metal core; and

an annular core element configured to be received within the cavity, the annular core element configured to form an annular coolant fluid passage between the metal core and the annular core element, wherein the annular core element has a first diameter and a middle section having a second diameter, the second diameter being less than the first diameter, wherein the annular core element has an external coolant fluid opening, an internal coolant fluid opening disposed in the middle section, and an internal coolant fluid passage connecting the external coolant fluid opening and the internal coolant fluid opening, and wherein the external coolant fluid opening is a first external coolant fluid opening and the internal coolant fluid opening is a first internal coolant fluid opening, and the annular core has a second external coolant fluid opening, a second internal coolant fluid opening disposed in the middle section, and a second internal coolant fluid passage connecting the second external coolant fluid opening and the second internal coolant fluid opening.

7. The magnet according to claim **6**, wherein the magnet is a quadrupole magnet.

8. The magnet according to claim **6**, further comprising a housing disposed around the first and second magnets.

9. The magnet according to claim **6**, wherein the annular core element includes at least one circumferential recess for receiving an o-ring.

10. The magnet according to claim **9**, further comprising an o-ring disposed in the circumferential recess.

11. The magnet according to claim **10**, further comprising an end cap configured to secure the annular core element to the metal core.

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